The Pyongyang Times

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Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Kenji Miyamoto (shaking hands with a young Pioneer) at the Students and Children's Palace Photo by Kim Jong Dok

Japan Communist Party Delegation Leaves for Home

The Japan Communist Party delegation led by Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, Standing Member of the Presidium and General Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, which arrived in Pyongyang on March 11 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea left Pyongyang for home on March 21 by special plane.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and other Party leaders saw off the delegation at the airport.

During its stay in Korea, the delegation was accorded a warm welcome from the Korean people.

MASS RALLY

On March 15, a grand mass rally was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre in welcome of the Japan Communist Party delegation with the attendance of Comrade Kim Il Sung and other Party leaders.

Comrade Li Song Wun, Chairman of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a welcome speech at the meeting. His speech was followed by a long speech of Kenji Miyamoto. His speech was interrupted time and again by the applause of the attendants.

At the meeting, Comrade Li Song Wun presented Comrade Kenji Miyamoto with a silk banner with the words: "Long live the militant friendship and solidarity between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Communist Party!"

The meeting proceeded amid the feelings of comradely friendship and militant solidarity from beginning to end.

TALKS

During the stay of the delegation, talks were held between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Communist Party.

Present at the talks from the side of the Workers' Party of Korea were Comrade Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Pak Gum Chol, Li Hyo Sun, Kim Gwang Hyop, Members of the Political Committee and Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Pak Yong Guk, Member and department director of the Central Committee of the W.P.K.; Kim Gwang Jong and Kim Hi Jun, deputy department directors of the Central Committee of the W.P.K.

From the side of the Japan Communist Party were Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, Standing Member of the Presidium and General Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party; Comrade Masayoshi Oka, Standing Member of the Presidium and Member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee; Comrades Korehito Kurahara and Haru Yonehara, Members of the Presidium of the Central Committee; Comrade Ichiro Sunama, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee; and Comrades Koichiro Ueda, Tetsuzo Fuwa and Akira Kudo, Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

A CALL AT THE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

On March 16, the Japanese guests made a call at the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

At the call, Comrade Kenji Miyamoto presented gifts from the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party to Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed his gratitude for them.

A BANQUET

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a banquet in honour of the Japan Communist Party delegation on the evening of March 20.

INSPECTION AND ART PERFORMANCE

The delegation visited the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace. It saw a music and dance performance and Korean classical opera "Tale of Chun Hyang" performed in its honour at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

A JOINT STATEMENT

A joint statement between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Communist Party was issued on March 21.

Messages to Vietnam

The Pyongyang city mass rally in support of the anti-U.S. patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people adopted messages to President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and President Nguyen Huu Tho of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. Following are the texts of messages which read in part:

MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH

We have gathered here at a meeting for supporting the heroic people of Vietnam in their just struggle against U.S. aggression. In the name of the entire people of Korea, we extend our warmest militant greetings to you Esteemed Comrade President and, through you, the fraternal people of Vietnam and express firm solidarity with them.

The entire Korean people together with the peace-loving people of the world, resolutely denounce and sternly condemn U.S. imperialism for its criminal schemes and atrocities against the Vietnamese people.

The Korean people regard the struggle of the Vietnamese people as their own.

In our country a nation-wide movement is now afoot for supporting the fighting people of Vietnam.

The Korean people will fight to the last against the U.S. aggressors, the common enemy, shoulder to shoulder with the people of Vietnam.

The American imperialists should stop the war of aggression against the people of Vietnam at once and withdraw without delay their aggressor forces and the troops of their satellites and weapons they have brought in illegally.

The Korean people extend full support to the four-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point stand of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation on the settlement of the Vietnam question.

MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT NGUYEN HUU THO

On behalf of the entire Korean people we who gathered for a Pyongyang mass rally extend our warmest militant greetings to you and, through you, the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the heroic people of South Vietnam.

The country-saving war of resistance against U.S. imperialism waged by the people of South Vietnam is not only a just patriotic struggle for the complete liberation, reunification and independence of their country but a sacred struggle for peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

And it is an integral part of the struggle of the world's people against the policy of aggression and war pursued by the U.S.-led imperialists and for peace, independence and social progress.

That is why today the progressive people of the world pay high tribute to the heroic people of South Vietnam waging a hard struggle against the U.S. aggression and give active support to them.

On the day of the anti-U.S. patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people, the entire Korean people renew their determination to share their fate with the Vietnamese people.

As was stated more than once by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people will, as before, continue to give every form of necessary assistance to the people of South Vietnam in their heroic struggle against the American aggressors. The Korean people deem it their sacred internationalist duty to support the South Vietnamese people.

GREETINGS

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. and President **Choi Yong Kun** of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly sent on March 15 a joint message of greetings to Comrade **Todor Zhivkov** and Comrade **Georgi Traikov** in connection with their re-election as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic and President of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the BPR respectively.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. received a message from **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's sixtieth birthday.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Habib Bourguiba**, President of the Tunisian Republic, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the independence of the Tunisian Republic.

Ever With Vietnamese People

Solidarity Week with Fighting Vietnamese People Marked

A mass rally in support of the anti-U.S. country-saving struggle of the Vietnamese people was held at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang on March 19, the last day of the "week of the support to the anti-U.S. patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people" (March 12-19).

The rally was attended by Comrades Li Ju Yon and Han Sang Du and other leading personnel of the Party, government and public organs.

Pan Ginh Zang, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and Vietnamese students in Pyongyang were invited to the rally.

Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People and Chairman of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity spoke at the rally. He denounced the criminal U.S. war escalation in Vietnam and the dispatch of South Korean reinforcements to South Vietnam.

The speaker extended all-out support to the just, principled stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation on the solution of the Vietnam question and demanded the American aggressors to get out of Vietnam at once. The Korean people are firmly determined to share life and death with the Vietnamese people, he declared.

He was followed by Chairman Hwang Won Bo of the Union of the Agricultural Working People.

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JOINT STATEMENT

of the Delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Communist Party

A joint statement of the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Communist Party was issued in Pyongyang on March 21.

It is noted with satisfaction in the joint statement that the traditional friendship and solidarity of the two Parties sealed in the course of the protracted, hard struggle against the common enemy have grown stronger and closer and developed from day to day on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In the joint statement the Japan Communist Party highly praised the successes scored by the Korean people in the socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, and expressed militant solidarity with the South Korean people in their anti-U.S. patriotic struggle.

The Japan Communist Party resolutely denounced the policy of hostility towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea pursued by U.S. imperialism and its follower Sato Government and expressed its full support to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the struggle of the Korean people for the independent unification of Korea.

In the joint statement the Workers' Party of Korea recognized that the struggle of the Japan Communist Party and the Japanese people dealt a telling blow to the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy in Asia, to the policy of the Japanese monopolies for the revival and reinforcement of Japanese militarism and made a great contribution to the cause of world peace.

The Workers' Party of Korea gave full support to the line and policy of the Japan Communist Party which defends the interests of the Japanese people under the domination and oppression of the American imperialists and the Japanese monopolies and expressed militant solidarity with the Japanese people in their struggle for independence and peaceful and democratic development of Japan.

The joint statement pointed out that the U.S. imperialists are engrossed in rabid intervention and aggression in different parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America and, particularly, they are directing the spearhead of aggression against Asia.

The delegations of the two Parties unanimously underscored that the U.S. imperialists' aggression on Vietnam and the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. aggression constitute the focus of the struggle between the imperialist forces and the anti-imperialist forces.

The U.S. aggression on Vietnam, the statement noted, not only an act against the Vietnamese people but is an open aggression against the socialist camp, a challenge to the Asian, African and Latin American peoples fighting for national liberation, and a grave threat to world peace and the security of all nations.

The delegations of the two Parties scathingly denounced the criminal act of the Pak Jung Hi clique which are hurling young people of South Korea into the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people at the instructions of their American masters and the Sato Government which is actively co-operating with U.S. imperialism in its aggression on Vietnam.

The joint statement noted that it is the sacred duty of the socialist countries, the Communist and Workers' Parties and the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world to oppose the criminal aggressive war of U.S. imperialism and give active support to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people. Then it declared that the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Communist Party would give active support to the people of Vietnam in their just anti-U.S. patriotic struggle and fight to the end, shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people, against U.S. imperialism until the U.S. imperialist aggressors are driven out of the whole territory of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people achieve independence and peace.

The delegations of the two Parties directed deep attention to the following, reactionary policy of the Sato Government which is faithfully serving U.S. imperialism and its subordinate ally, the Japanese monopolies.

The "South Korea-Japan Treaty" concluded between the Sato Government and the Pak Jung Hi clique some time ago, the joint statement said, is illegal and invalid and it should be smashed.

The "South Korea-Japan Treaty" runs counter to the interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan and creates a menace to peace in Asia and the world. This treaty, linked up with the Japan-U.S. "Security Pact" and the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty," practically means the formation of a "Northeast Asia military alliance" by U.S. imperialism, the Sato Government, the puppet cliques of South Korea and Taiwan.

The treaty paves a way for the Japanese militarists to reinvade South Korea and creates a new obstacle to the settlement of the question of Korea's unification. It is fraught with a grave danger of invelgling the Japanese territory and people deeper into the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression on Asia.

Noting that Japan has becomeas dangerous hotbed of aggression and war in Asia, the joint statement went on:

It is a pressing task not only of the Japanese people but of all the socialist countries and the peace-loving peoples to fight against U.S. imperialism and the revival of Japanese militarism. We attach importance to the struggle against the revival and reinforcement of Japanese militarism as an inseparable part of the anti-U.S. struggle and we must frustrate the U.S. imperialists' aggressive designs by united action.

In particular, it is important to expose the real nature of the Sato Government styling itself as a "friend" of the Asian and African peoples and shatter its diplomatic intrigues for splitting the anti-imperialist forces.

The joint statement protested against and denounced the Japanese authorities' persecution and policy of discrimination against the Korean citizens in Japan, which has been growing rampant since the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

It strongly protested against the barbarous suppression and murderous acts the Indonesian Right-wing reactionary forces at the instigation of U.S. imperialism are committing against the Indonesian Communist Party and democratic forces.

The delegations of the two Parties manifested unswerving solidarity and support to the progressive forces of Indonesia which are defending the national independence and democratic development by fighting against the schemes of foreign imperialism and the internal reactionary forces to turn Indonesia to the Right.

The joint statement expressed firm solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle against imperialism and new and old colonialism and for national liberation and the consolidation of independence.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity with the working classes and toiling masses of capitalist countries fighting against the exploitation and oppression by the foreign and domestic monopolies and against the reactionary policies of the rulers.

Pointing out that U.S. imperialism is the principal common enemy of the people of the world, the delegations of the two Parties affirmed that it is the main internationalist task of the progressives of the world to struggle against U.S. imperialism under the present circumstances in which the U.S. imperialists are bent on the war of aggression.

The delegations of the two Parties unanimously stressed that to strengthen the international united action and united front of the anti-imperialist forces constitutes the most urgent task in checking the U.S. aggression on Vietnam and aiding the Vietnamese people.

The international democratic movement, the joint statement affirmed, plays an important role in intensifying the international common struggle and in strengthening the united front against U.S. imperialism.

The delegations of the two Parties acknowledged that it is important to strive for the genuine unity of the socialist camp and the genuine solidarity of the International Communist movement.

To this end, the joint statement pointed out, it is necessary to struggle against modern revisionism, and at the same time, guard against dogmatism and factionism and fight to safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism in the International Communist movement.

For the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the International Communist movement to become genuinely firm, the delegations of the two Parties stressed, all of the Communist and Workers' Parties must strictly observe, without exception, the principles guiding the relations between the fraternal Parties.

The joint statement went on to say:

The unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international Communist movement must be realized on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on the basis of the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement of the meetings of representatives of the fraternal Parties.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Communist Party will endeavour to surmount the difference of views within the international Communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and achieve genuine solidarity.

VIETNAMESE People

(Continued from page 1)

of Korea, Chairman Hong Sun Gwon of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea and Chairman Kim Ok Sun of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea.

The Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim also took the floor. Exposing the U.S. two-faced tactics of "unconditional discussions" and the "search for peace" swindle, he said that the Vietnamese people will always keep vigilant eyes on the American imperialists' plots and they are confident that the final victory is in store for them should the war last ten, twenty and more years.

The rally adopted messages to President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and President Nguyen Huu Tho of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

The rally was sponsored jointly by the Pyongyang City people's Committee, the United Democratic Fatherland Front, the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Association, the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity.

During the week similar meetings also took place in Hamhung, Kaesong and other provincial capitals and at the Ryongsong Machine-building Plant, the Korea-Vietnam friendship co-operative farm, the Hamhung Chemical Industrial College and other factories, enterprises, co-operative farms and schools throughout the country.

On the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the nation-wide anti-U.S. struggle of the Vietnamese people the United Democratic Fatherland Front and other public organizations, offices and enterprises in Korea sent messages of solidarity to their counterparts in both parts of Vietnam.

ACTIVE SUPPORT TO ZIMBABWE PEOPLE

Chairman Kim Wal Ryong of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity in his statement issued on the "Day of Zimbabwe" has said the Korean people extend active support to the Zimbabwe people in their struggle against the U.S.-British imperialists and the Smith clique, their stooges, and will march forward hand in hand with the Zimbabwe people in the common struggle against imperialism and for national liberation.

The U.S.-British-engineered unilateral proclamation of "independence" by Smith clique last November, he said, is a link of the imperialists' plan to suppress the struggle of the Zimbabwe people for country's freedom and national independence.

Stressing that the real master of Zimbabwe is the Zimbabwe people, Kim Wal Ryong strongly demanded the U.S.-British imperialists to stop aggressive machinations in Zimbabwe and quit there at once.

Meanwhile, the Korean-African Friendship Society sent a letter to the Cairo office of the Zimbabwe African People's Union and the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea to the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, expressing solidarity with the Zimbabwe people in their just struggle.

DRAMAS ON FIGHTING VIETNAM

Three dramas depicting the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people were presented in Pyongyang drawing a full house during a week of support to the anti-U.S. patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people" (March 12-19).

"DAUGHTER OF VIETNAM"

The Pyongyang Theatre put on the stage the drama "Daughter of Vietnam" in six scenes produced by the Drama Theatre in Hamhung, an industrial city on the east coast.

The drama, written by So Gi Bong and directed by Wui Jong Rim had been staged more than 70 times in localities before coming to the capital.

The drama is on the heroic battle of the people of a "strategic hamlet" who help a unit of

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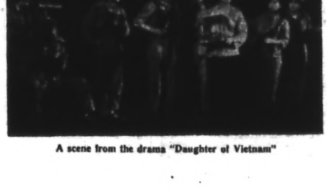


A scene from the drama "Daughter of Vietnam"

Unanimous Resolve

The recent Prime Ministers' Conference of Arab States in Cairo discussed a series of questions on the situation created in the Arab area owing to the U.S. imperialists' intensified aggressive manoeuvres and adopted relevant resolutions.

The conference paid serious attention to the arms delivery to Israel by the United States and other countries. Its attendants denounced the supply of weapons to the Israeli Zionists by the U.S. imperialists and the West German militarists as an act encouraging Israel's aggression. The conference took measures for the continued severance of diplomatic ties with West Germany.

The "balance of forces" advocated by Washington is the sort of "balance of forces" between the rightful owner of a thousand-years-old house and a gang of intruders.

The U.S. hoax is an outright challenge to the Arab people in exercising their legitimate rights and performing their duties.

The attendants pledged themselves to strengthen the unity of the Arab states for the liberation of Palestine and support the struggle for the liberation of Southern Yemen, Oman and other Arab regions.

The support manifested by the Prime Ministers of Arab states to the liberation movements of Asia and Africa constitutes a contribution to the cause of the peoples in these areas for national independence and liberation.

The recent Conference in Cairo once again demonstrated the invariable resolve and the joint efforts of the Arab people to firmly defend their rights.

Victory Won By Struggle

The seven-year-long heroic war of resistance waged by the Algerian people for freedom and independence ended in a brilliant victory by compelling the French colonialists to sign the ceasefire agreement on March 18, 1962.

The liberation and independence of Algeria are the precious fruit gained at the cost of the blood in the course of some 50 armed uprisings beginning with the uprising in the 1830's guided by Abd-el-Karder, a national hero.

The conclusion of the ceasefire agreement and the birth of new Algeria not only ushered in a new era in the history of the Algerian people but proved that a people who has risen up in a just cause to defend its freedom and independence is invincible and that no aggressors can subdue it. This has given confidence in victory and inspiration to the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who are fighting for national independence and liberation.

Today the Algerian people know from their experience in the arduous struggle what black hearts the imperialists have. They are invariably forging ahead along the road of independent development, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism. No force on earth can block their advance.

On the fourth anniversary of the victory in the war of resistance against France, the Korean people extend fervent greetings to the Algerian people and wish them still greater success in their endeavours for the building of a new life.

Pakistani National Day

On the Pakistani national day on March 23, the Korean people extend warm greetings to the Pakistani people.

The people of Pakistan were liberated from the 200-year-long colonial rule of the British imperialists through their unyielding struggle. Even since they won their country's independence, they have been fighting against the neo-colonialist machinations and outrageous interference of the imperialists and for safeguarding their gains.

In his speech Pakistani President Mohammed Ayub Khan once made clear the stand of his government saying that "such a country as Pakistan which regained her independence after the lapse of 200 years will never barter her sovereignty and independence for anything."

This reflects the unanimous desire of the Pakistani people. Therefore, they voice warm support to this.

In recent years Pakistan refused to participate in the joint military operations conducted by the CENTO and SEATO. At a SEATO's council meeting held last May the Pakistani delegate not only opposed the SEATO's joint military action against Vietnam but also lashed at the U.S. bombings of North Vietnam.

The independent stand taken by the Pakistani Government is in full concordance with the interests of its own people and is a contribution to the common cause of the Asian and African peoples fighting against imperialism and colonialism.

The Korean people, together with the peace-loving people the world over, sympathize with the Pakistani people in their struggle for country's independent development and wish them greater success in their work.

EMPTY PROMISE

Quite a stir has been created in the political circles of South Korea over the question of the expenses of the dispatch of supplementary troops to South Vietnam.

According to press reports from South Korea, the question is summarized as follows:

As was already reported, there was some sort of bargaining and contract between Washington and Seoul before the announcement of the decision concerning the dispatch of another 20,000 troops of South Korea—one division and one regiment force—during Humphrey's second tour of the Far East in February.

The contract boils down to two main points: One is that the United States will take concrete measures to link more closely South Korea with the war escalation in Vietnam, expand the absolute armaments of South Korea and step up war preparations; the other is that the United States will give some economic benefit, that is, a dollar handout, for the "special service" the Pak Jung Hi clique will render their masters in the teeth of the resolute opposition of the South Korean people and of the denunciation by world public opinion.

These particulars of the contract are the "14 preconditions" for the dispatch of reinforcements to South Vietnam and Washington made the Pak Jung Hi clique announce them formally as an "official letter of the U.S. Government." One of the particulars says that the United States shall bear all expenses for the dispatch of the additional ROK troops.

But the Pak Jung Hi mistook that they would be paid in cash for the troop dispatch. The Americans had their own axe to grind and meant that they would settle account with the Pak Jung Hi clique with the "counterpart funds" coming from the sale of their surplus goods in South Korea.

But this is not all that is involved in the matter.

According to what the vice-premier of the puppet regime admitted at the national assembly's defence committee on the 11th the government has no reserved counterpart funds at present.

This shows Washington's promise to pay for the additional troop dispatch is an empty one.

Pak Jung Hi and his clique are setting up a cry. That is quite natural. To make no scruple to sell off even the country and fellow countrymen for dollars—this is their business policy.

The master, however, has proved more calculative than his lackey. Pak Jung Hi is feeling sorry about this.

Meanwhile, the White House keeps silent about this. U.S. ambassador in Seoul, Brown, is busy every day going from one place to another in the hope of coping with this situation.

Pak's "stomach-ache" would be gone once Brown caresses a little or bawls at him. But by no means can the latter cover up the unsavoury nature of U.S. imperialism which has been laid bare again in the recent case.

The "provision of preconditions" for the additional dispatch of South Korean troops to Vietnam is nothing but a catalogue for the disbursement of military spendings in South Korea for aggression and war provocation directly related with the U.S. escalation of the Vietnam war and new war preparations in South Korea.

The South Korean people, together with the world public, got an insight into the essence of the matter and gave a proper appraisal of it. They have no interest in the bargaining over the tip between the master and servant.

Johnson may palm off some more tips on the Seoul puppets. But this will be another confirmation that the United States is in a dangerous position of relying on the puppets who cannot last even for six months without its backing.

Pak Jong In

Sato and Okinawa

The Japanese Prime Minister Sato stated at a recent Diet session that in the event of Okinawa being attacked Japan would be duty-bound to defend this island. It is widely known to the world what an island Okinawa is. Above all, the U.S. escalation of the Vietnam war has placed this small island on the vast Ocean within the bounds of an impressive attention of the world public.

Okinawa is the biggest military base and a nuclear base of the United States directed against the Far East and Southeast Asia. The U.S. troops participating in the Vietnam war are supplied with combat and other materials by way of this island. U.S. planes and warships based on this island carry out operations in Vietnam.

Okinawa historically belongs to Japan. The United States, having occupied this island during the Second World War, has placed it virtually in her possession. Moreover, she exercises full administrative power over this island for an indefinite period. The Japanese militarists gave their official approval to this.

America's illegal occupation of this part of the Japanese territory is legal as far as the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese ruling quarters are concerned.

Such being the situation, the former Japanese Prime Minister Kishi, the elder brother of Sato, officially declared that Japan's "sphere of self-defence" does not involve Okinawa.

But this time Sato came out with a claim for Japan's "duty" of defending Okinawa.

At the same session, Director Masami Takatsuji of the Bureau of Legislation of the Sato Cabinet chimed in with Sato's statement, saying that an armed attack on the Ryukyus constitutes an aggressive act against Japan and, therefore, it is justifiable for Japan to take a measure of self-defence.

Later, the Chief Secretary of the Japanese Cabinet, the Chief of the Japanese "Defence Agency," the Secretary-General of the Liberal Democratic Party and other authorities vindicated Sato's statement.

To dispatch, under the pretext of "defence," the Self-Defence Forces" to Okinawa, which is still under U.S. military and administrative control, means in the final analysis, that the Japanese armed forces directly participate in the Okinawa-based operations of the U.S. army.

The statement on "Okinawa's defence" is little different from their recent clamour for the "necessity of maintaining the Japan-U.S. Security Pact on a long-term basis," their call for Japan's participation in the U.S. nuclear strategy and the overseas dispatch of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" on the plea of "co-operation with the U.N."

All these are aimed at extending their involvement in the America's Asian aggression to the military sphere and, further, at providing, under some pretexts or other, excuses for the overseas dispatch of the Japanese troops for joint operations with the U.S. troops in the aggressive war against Asian countries.

This is why the Japanese people are resolutely going out to smash the criminal plot of the Sato and his kind which harms their national interests and jeopardizes peace in Asia.

The Asian people and the peace-loving people of the world, who are following closely the aggressive intention of revived Japanese militarism which has become all the more pronounced, express firm solidarity with the Japanese people in their anti-militarist struggle.

Kim Sung Hyong

McNAMARA'S "CONTRIBUTION"

The Washington rulers have failed to calm down the public voices mounting at home and abroad in opposition to the Vietnam war. Then whither are they racing headlong?

Obviously they are striving for what they are worth to fling down the gauntlet to the world public denouncing and rejecting their policy of aggression and war and to hold fast to their line of war escalation in a more undisguised manner.

The fanfare of war extension is ringing out in full blast from the "testimonies" and "statements" made at the Senate and House Armed Services Committees, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and on all other forums.

What is brought to light in this course is the Pentagon's plan to step up the revival and rearmament of Japanese militarism in conjunction with the Vietnam war and put spurs to the intensified war preparations in South Korea.

In his testimony as to the U.S. "overseas defence programme" at the recent meeting of the House Armed Services Committee, McNamara praised the bilateral military alliances concluded respectively among the United States, South Korea, Japan and Taiwan and the Japan-South Korea compact through the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" as "an important milestone in Northeast Asia" and as a "long-hoped-for feat for the political and economic relations."

He raved that the continued presence of two U.S. divisions in South Korea and the offer of "military aid" to the 600,000 strong "ROK army" and its military installations are a consistent line of the United States. The U.S. Defence Secretary underscored the "importance" of Japanese bases and called for the increase of Japan's military power.

In fact, Washington is now regarding Vietnam and South Korea as a directly-linked front. Timing with McNamara's testimony an official message of the Johnson Administration concerning the "14-point preconditions" for the additional dispatch of South Korean puppet troops to Vietnam was made public in Seoul with a noisy propaganda barrage. It disclosed the details of the U.S. plan for quickening the pace of war preparations in South Korea.

But the matter does not stop here.

McNamara's testimony also indicated that the Pentagon's chief conception is to couple South Korea first and then Japan with the Vietnam war and that this conception is being put into practice.

In essence, it might be said, there is nothing new in this project. Yet, this time the U.S. Defence Secretary, instead of calling for a sort of spurious "search," gave point to publicising the readiness for war escalation. Thus he made a certain "contribution" to revealing the real state of affairs.

This is all. McNamara failed to do anything more in his lengthy address.

He prattled about linking the South Korean puppets with the Vietnam war. However, this resulted in only clouding the atmosphere of U.S. Congress where one of his colleagues, a man of high fame, referring to the present situation of the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea, stated that "South Korea could hardly survive six months if the U.S. went away and left it."

Johnson and his brain trusters, unable to reason with the American citizens and the world public, are now launching a shameless campaign to force through their policy of war expansion in Vietnam.

This, however, is but a ludicrous self-deception and will only hasten their doomsday.

It is a cool judgement of the world public.

Choi Si Hwan

FISHERY IN KOREA

Kim Song Ryong

On the occasion of the Fishermen's Day, our reporter Kim Dong Ok interviewed Kim Song Ryong, Director of Economic Planning Department of the Ministry of Fishing Industry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Director gave an account of the development of the country's fishing industry as follows:

Korea is surrounded by seas on three sides. The seas are rich in marine resources. Over 500 species of major fishes inhabit there.

In North Korea, the fishing industry has made rapid progress since the liberation in 1945.

Especially, as a solid base of the heavy industry has been built in the postwar years, the material and technical basis of the fishing industry has undergone radical reconstruction.

Our shipbuilding industry manufactures various types of fishing vessels including all-purpose trawlers from 300 to 500 tons as well as up to date fishing tackles.

With the further consolidation of the material and technical basis of the fishing industry, a big change has taken place in the organization of production.

Pelagic fishing, which was formerly non-existent, has made rapid headway. The fishing ports on the east and west coasts are alive with all the year round by pelagic fishing fleets which include 11,000-ton "Backdu" and other processing base-ships.

In our country, medium and small-scale fisheries have developed in parallel with the large-scale one. Consequently fishing operations are going on successfully on all seas, coastal, inshore and deep.

A scientific fishing system has been established. Airplanes and various kinds of shoal detectors are widely used and timely communications and command are ensured.

Artificial cultivation of aquatics in shallow sea has also developed. The state has set up breeding centres and shops in the appropriate places on the east and west coasts and has actively protected and multiplied marine resources. As a result, the output of seaweed, sea-tangle, laver and oyster has increased from year to year. Thanks to the introduction of a scientifically-motivated fishing system, fish catch is increasing year after year.

Fish catch in 1964 was five times that in 1953.

Speedy progress has also been noted in fish processing.

Sinpo, one of the major fishing ports on the east coast, is provided with a big fish cannery. Marine products processing factories, refrigerating facilities, and small, medium and big drying centres are set up on the east and west coasts. They produce hundreds of kinds of canned, bottled and salted fish.

The Government set up fishery research institutes on the east and west coasts of the country for the development of science and technique in the domain of fishery. It runs fishery schools, higher fishery schools and a fishery college.

In 1964 there were 40 times as many engineers and assistant engineers in the field of fishing industry as in 1956.

In our country the results of the fishermen in their work are highly appreciated and special concern is shown for them.

Thirty-eight of our fishermen have been awarded the title of Labour Hero and 31 the title of Merited Fisherman. And more than 7,000 fishermen have been decorated by the state.

The fishing workers enjoy longer paid holidays and draw higher wages than the workers in other branches. They are also entitled to spend their holidays with their family members at holiday homes at state expense.

FISHERMEN'S DAY

On the homeward way with a big haul — Photo by Ko Gyong Hwa

Every year March 22 is observed as the "Fishermen's Day" in our country. Fishermen celebrate this day as their gala day. They receive messages of greetings from towns and countryside, from factories and co-operative farms—from all parts of the country.

In our country surrounded by seas on three sides, much is being done for the development of the fishing industry, the work of fishermen is highly appreciated and special concern is shown for the improvement of their working conditions and living.

The titles of Labour Hero and Merited Fisherman are conferred on those fishermen who have rendered distinguished services to the state.

Many fishermen have won the honourable titles—Labour Hero, Double Labour Hero, Merited Fisherman—and have been awarded the decorations by the state for their devoted labour service and achievements by creative effort. And the number of the title holders and the decorated is increasing as days go by.

The workers in the fishing industry, who justified the expectations of the state and the population by overfulfilling their production assignments last year by 5 per cent, are happily marking their red-letter day.

HERO SKIPPER

THIS is Jonjin, a fishing port on the east coast. The fishermen have launched on a pelagic fishing operation following the season of *myongtae* and sandfish. Massive engine boats at the pier are ready to set out.

Command boat No. 224 pulls out with a whistle and issues instructions to the boats: "No. 217 shall sail right of me with skipper Han Man Ho following it. And No. 572 shall sail left of me, followed by skipper Kang Myong Gu..."

"Again that tactics, you Old man Dok Mo! A nice chap you are!" exclaims Labour Hero and skipper Han Man Ho as he hands the steering wheel to the assistant skipper and comes out on the deck.

"What tactics do you mean?" a young man standing nearby asks the skipper.

"Oh I see, you're a newcomer. You may not have an idea of what sort of a man Double Labour Hero Kim Dok Mo is. Come on, I'll tell you what his tactics is."

VETERAN SKIPPER'S TACTICS

"When setting out on a voyage for a difficult pelagic fishing operation, skipper Dok Mo arranges the boats taking into account the experience and skills.

"Look! Both of Nos. 217 and 572 have young skippers. Yon Ju Sop of No. 217 was put in his post only this year. Sim Sang Gil of No. 572 doesn't have much experience either. That's why Dok Mo has instructed them to go alongside him. I and Labour Hero Kang Myong Gu have been told to go after them so that we can give help when necessary. This is the way he trains men. He has brought up 13 skippers and chief fishermen. I'm one of these 13 persons.

"One day, I remember it was when I was the assistant skipper on his boat, No. 572 was doing a poor job, though it was equipped as better as others and was fishing on the same ground. Skipper Dok Mo didn't remain indifferent to it.

"He went to the boat and working along with its crew, taught them how to cast and draw up nets in different conditions. He remained with them until they had a big haul.

"Thus he helps and pulls others along. His assistance has always assured a big haul. Not a few fishermen have been brought up by him. By his methods of work we mean his tactics."

KIM DOK MO MOVEMENT

People often speak about a socialist emulation drive named after Kim Dok Mo.

The fishery was catching only 900 tons annually when it was set up in 1948. But nowadays its catch is between 40,000 and 45,000 tons. This is a big headway, and for this skipper Kim Dok Mo has done much. He has thought out active fishing methods conforming to the conditions of the given fishing grounds and to the weather conditions since he came to the fishery.

This happened one day when he was on a fishing ground 6,000 miles away from his country. Conditions were good, but the haul was otherwise. The skipper did not lose his heart. He called together the crew on the deck and spread a sheet of paper before them. There were new fishing methods conforming to the new conditions. The crew were struck with admiration. The skipper was the oldest, yet he was ahead of them in thinking out new methods.

The skipper's exemplary deeds touched off a socialist emulation drive for increased production—Kim Dok Mo movement—among the fishermen, technicians and office workers of the fishery.

Skippers Han Myong Ho, Kang Myong Gu and Li Ei Bok have newly joined the ranks of Heroes. The fishery has holders of the title of Merited Fisherman—Rim Gyong Ha, Kim Yong Ho and Nam Byong Gwon—and many other renovators.

Yun Won Gil

Just before putting out to deep sea

Kim Dok Mo, Double Labour Hero

Three Weeks in Burma

People's Artiste KIM JIN YONG

Our Pyongyang Song and Dance Ensemble visited Burma for three weeks from February 15 to March 10. In Burma, we were received with warm affection by the Burmese people and spent days full of friendly feelings.

Our premiere at the Rangoon Theatre on February 17 proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Our repertoire opening with the chorus "Let's Go to the Mountain and Sea" and closing with the group dance "Fan Dance" won great admiration of the spectators. Merited Artiste Hong Jong Hwa's solo dance "Drum Dance," group dances "Earthly Paradise," "Sadang Dance" and "Molten Iron Flows Out," Choi Chang Hun's solo of a Burmese song, mixed chorus, women's chorus, Kayagum (a Korean stringed-instrument) ensemble and men's chorus were favourably received.

The Minister of Culture and Information of the Union of Burma, congratulating us on our successful premiere, presented a basket of flowers. And the Minister of Social Welfare also spoke highly of our art.

Many of the high-ranking officials of Burma saw our performance in Rangoon. General Ne Win's wife watched our performance along with her father, an authority on Burmese folk music. She said Korean songs and instrumental music were beautiful and, especially, the "Fairy Dance" and "Drum Dance" were very good.

In Mandalay we gave performances for five days. The commander of the northwestern military district watched our performances twice and spoke highly of them.

The editor-in-chief of the *Mandalay Luda* saw all of our five-day performances, showing deep interest in Korean art.

Mr. U Khin Zaw, special adviser to the Union Cultural Counviser to the Union Cultural Council, contributed the following poem to the *Working People's Daily*, which appeared on page 6 of its March 9 issue:

On beauty bent, the Occident
I studied as my palm.
The same intent the Orient
Resolves to beauteous calm.
The art Korea shows
On happy me bestows
This firm decision here and now:
No more shall I to East,
West fly
For there is beauty, grace enow.

During our stay giving 15 performances, the Burmese press carried over 100 articles and photos about our performances, sparing no space.

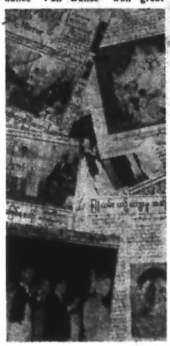
We had frank talks with the Burmese cultural workers and artists exchanging each other's experience in the creation of art. As days passed, the friendship between the cultural workers and artists of our two countries grew closer and the understanding of each other's art deepened.

We visited Shwe Dagon Pagoda, other places of historic interest, museum of history, art school and zoological and botanical gardens, acquainting ourselves with Burma's long-standing cultural traditions and the ardent aspiration of the Burmese cultural and art circles to develop the national culture and art.

We'll long remember those people who cordially received us in the soft and enchanting Burmese language, especially the cultural workers and artists.

I wish to express again through the Pyongyang Times my heartfelt thanks to the Burmese people and friends who showed affection for our art and treated us hospitably.

With Burmese friends after the performance



←Burmese papers reporting the activities of the Korean art troupe

Korean art troupe visiting a place of historic interest in Burma ↓

KOREAN ETHNOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM

Writing-brush Stands

We introduce here some of the writing-brush stands. They are all for practical use and have their own characteristic features as elaborate handicrafts.

In days gone by the Korean people widely used writing-brush for their literary life. Our ancestors had special interests in four writing materials—writing-brush, ink, ink-stone and paper—and displayed artistic talent in their manufacture.

The writing-brush stands here tell how much our forefathers treasured the writing-brush, one of the four writing materials, and how much interest they had in its preservation. The relics we introduce here were made around the 18th century.

PICTURE No. 1: White porcelain writing-brush stand with open-work design of plantain. It is cream coloured. It has no glaze on it but gives a feeling of softness.

The leaves of the plantain are represented by a simple method but they are life-like.

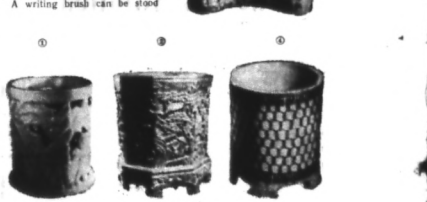
PICTURE No. 2: The octagonal wooden writing-brush stand attracts one's attention for the scenery on it. Every face has an embossed landscape. Sea, boats, pavilion, mountain, trees, big wood and figures are carved in relief. One of scenes depicts a drizzling night.

PICTURE No. 3: Writing-brush stand in the shape of mountain. The brush stand with a series of mountain peaks has the highest peak in the centre and at whose foot are branches of trees spreading their branches. A writing brush can be stood in each of the peaks.

PICTURE No. 4: White porcelain writing-brush stand with reticulate designs by cobalt.

According to old records, in our country use of special paints for porcelain began in olden times. In 1464 a raw material for a paint similar to cobalt was found in Kangjin, Cholla Province.

As home-made paints, the paints applied to this stand are vivid and make one feel refreshing.



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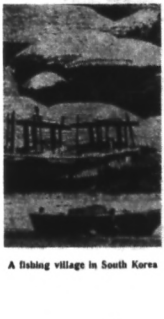
Plight of S. Korean Fishermen



A fishing village in South Korea

"The poor fishermen are helplessly wandering on the endless sea of sufferings. Could they ever swim out of the sea of sufferings and seek a life of abundance?" wrote a recent issue of the South Korean paper **Dong-a Ilbo** describing the situation of the fishermen in a distressful plight.

"On the Huksan-do Island on the West Sea lying in one of South Korea's three biggest fishing grounds, news dispatches from South Korea say, more than two-thirds of the fishermen have run out of food. This is one of the instances showing the conditions of the more than one million fishermen in South Korea.

In Kosong County of Kangwon Province, South Korea, on the east coast, over 2,000 poor fishermen are in dire economic distress.

On the Kodok Island of South Kyongsang Province, nearly all of the 168 families, it is reported, have run out of food and are in need of urgent relief.

The fast worsening deterioration of the conditions of the South Korean fishermen lately is attributable mainly to the fact that large numbers of Japanese fishing boats in the hands of the monopolies porch in Korea's exclusive fishing zone. The Japanese boats' smuggling has become more naked and outrageous since the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

Japanese boats trespass far into the territorial waters of South Korea on all seas surrounding it.

On December 18 last year when the "ratifications of the South Korea-Japan Treaty" were exchanged in Seoul, more than 100 Japanese fishing boats came swarming about the Huksan-do Island. They fished day and night under the protection of Japanese escorts.

On January 21 this year, more than 200 Japanese fishing boats porched in the waters off the Cheju-do and Hong-do Islands, ripped and took away the nets of the South Korean fishermen and then struck fishing boats.

In the first ten days of this year, South Korea's Radio Dong-a said, catch in such major fishing ports as Pusan, Ryosu, Kunsan and Banghojin was about half the figure in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Seoul government authorities, regardless of such a state of affairs, are hard at work defending the Japanese imperialists.

The aggravating conditions of the South Korean fishermen today provides an instance of the consequences of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" to the people in South Korea.

Pak Gun Su

U.S.-hired Workers at Frontline on Strike

The Korean workers operating the ultra-short wave device at the U.S. 8th Army downed tools on the morning of March 16 demanding better treatment, according to news reports from Seoul.

This sudden strike, South Korean news agency **Hapdong Tongshin** added, has caused a big hindrance to the frontline operation of the U.S. 8th Army.

Troop Dispatch Bill Jammed Through

According to press reports from Seoul Pak Jung Hi and his clique jammed on March 20 through the puppet national assembly the "bill on the dispatch of the ROK reinforcements to South Vietnam"—one more division and one more regiment force—despite the resolute opposition of the people of all walks of life in South Korea. Thus they executed the instructions of their American masters to pin the label of "legality" on the criminal bill.

The press reports say that the new additional combat force will arrive in South Vietnam within a few months.

The present step for troop dispatch, the fifth since September 1964, will bring the number of South Korean servicemen in South Vietnam to some 50,000.

The massive supply of cannon fodder for the U.S. aggression in Vietnam revealed once again in all its nakedness the true face of the Pak Jung Hi clique as the faithful agent of American imperialism in its aggression on Asia.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, the traitors to the Korean people, the lackeys of U.S. imperialism and the foe of the peoples of Asia including Vietnam, will suffer due punishment.

Camouflaged Offer of Cannon Fodder

On March 15 the puppet clique of Pak Jung Hi concluded a contract with a U.S. company in South Vietnam for sending 4,000 South Korean "technicians" to Vietnam by October this year, according to **Radio Dong-a** in Seoul.

These technicians, it is said, are to engage in the construction and expansion projects of military setups for three years.

The puppet rulers have seen to it that workers are enrolled in a military engineering school in order to make up the lack of competent technical personnel to serve in Vietnam and even set up an English language institute to teach the recruits English.

Earlier, the puppet regime conducted negotiations with the U.S. side on dispatching 35,000 South Korean workers to South Vietnam for building military installations. Along with this, the contract for the dispatch of "technicians" is an offer of cannon fodder to the U.S. aggressors in a camouflaged form.

Budget for Corruption

According to press reports from Seoul, the puppet regime in South Korea presented what it calls the "first revised additional budget bill for 1966" to the "national assembly" on March 15.

It is hard for a man of common sense to imagine that an additional budget should be drawn up only two months or so after the year's main budget was worked out. But such is a customary practice in South Korea.

The additional budget is set at 17,713 million won. The greater part of the source of revenue is the taxation from the people. The another source is the first installment of the funds the Japanese militarists are to hand out from this year, as a bait for their reentry into South Korea, to meet the so-called "property claims."

In expenditure, top urgency is given to the appropriation of the expenses for the dispatch of additional puppet troops to South Vietnam. Also on the list of urgent outlay items are the expenses for the establishment of "embassy" and "consulate" of the Seoul regime in Japan.

A certain amount of funds will go for the "financial investment and loan" plan for economic branches and for other purposes. This, as the South Korean press puts it, is not designed to shore up the economy but assumes the nature of a financial measure for the next year's elections. The allocation is also directly linked with the build-up of military potentialities.

Whereas the bulk of the outlay of general account and the financial investment and loan are directed to the reinforcement of the puppet ruling machinery and to the "state-run enterprises" and the indirect military domains controlled by certain comprador capitalists, only 4 per cent of the total expenditure is earmarked for the medium and small enterprises which hold a big proportion of South Korea's economy and which most urgently need funds.

The fishery funds are allotted in name only. The figure is no more than one per cent of the expenditure.

Little wonder, therefore, the political and press circles in South Korea dub the additional budget as a "budget for extortion and corruption" and as a "mean budget" for next year's elections.

Kim Pyong

Yankees, Go Home!

SEIICHI SEKIKUCHI,

Member of Tsu Municipal Assembly of Mie Prefecture and Vice-President of the Mie Prefectural Federation of the Japan-Korea Association.

A short drive from Kaesong in a cold fog brought us to a rural district. Low farm houses and a few brickyards which survived the three-year war were still to be seen where blocks of palatial four-storeyed flats end. This highway must be leading to Pusan from Panmunjom via Seoul.

After some 20 kilometres' drive we arrived at the neutralized zone.

We stopped over at the place where the Armistice Agreement was signed and hurried to the meeting place of the Korean Military Armistice Commission through paddies in good trim.

All the hills around the meeting place belong to the Korean (D.P.R.K.) side and their feet to the U.S.-"ROK" side, which tells which side won the war. I felt refreshed. And it is as clear as day that the war ended not in a tie but ceased at the begging of the defeated U.S.-"ROK" side.

It is said that the American side has violated the Armistice Agreement on tens of thousands of occasions over the past 13 years and on scores of occasions a day on an average in January this year across the four-km-wide zone called the truce line running windingly 240 km from the west of the Korean peninsula to the east.

It is universally known that the U.S. side has shipped in atomic guns and Honest John rockets and committed other acts violating the Armistice Agreement.

America signed the Armistice Agreement in Korea 13 years ago after it broke up truce talks many times and suffered a defeat losing 390,000 American servicemen, killed, wounded and captured. From this fact one knows like the palm of his hand that doomed to failure is the monkey show of American imperialism to use the false propaganda about the suspension of hostilities in Vietnam for buying time, re-arraying its troops and spreading its aggression.

The crisis in Asia in connection with Vietnam is felt as much on the truce line. We were told that Japanese made up many of the recent visitors to Panmunjom from the South. This reflects the policy of the Sato Government of Japan which makes no secret of its ambition of staging a comeback to South Korea on the strength of the Japan-"ROK" Treaty and by making it a golden rule to echo America's voice.

Our party of ten lined the midslope of a hill and shouted at the top of our voice five times in hatred at the barracks of the U.S. soldiers: "Yankees, go home!"

We heard that our Japan-Korea friendship people's mission was the first to chant such a demand in chorus at Panmunjom.

(The author was a member of the Japan-Korea friendship people's mission which visited North Korea last February.)

Can't Survive Six Months

During a recent Congressional hearing, Chairman Fulbright of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee said that "South Korea could hardly survive six months if the U.S. went away and left it," according to an AP report from Washington.

However, Pak Jung Hi and his clique of Seoul did not and cannot officially or unofficially make any comment on this.

In fact, the South Korean "government" is a puppet government which can not stir a finger without U.S. consent.

Some time ago another U.S. Senator said that the South Korean "government" is a "paper government."

Sato's Plan to Revise The Constitution

By **KAZUO TAKASUGI** (Japanese Journalist)

(Continued from Previous Issue)

The Japanese people will not tolerate the establishment of the "small electoral system" and the revision of the Constitution.

Many fascist violences by the Sato Cabinet and the Liberal-Democratic Party in the course of the Diet debate of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" ratifications enabled broad sections of people to have a clear understanding of the nature of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" as a treaty of war and aggression on the one hand and, on the other, once again brought home to the entire people of Japan that parliamentary democracy of Japan as a whole faces a crisis.

The struggle for smashing the ratification of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" developed as a natural sequence into a struggle for protesting against the violences of the Sato Cabinet and the Liberal-Democratic Party, defending democracy, opposing the "small electoral system" and checking the revision for the worse of the Constitution. This created a situation giving rise to another wave of powerful political struggle being waged for the overthrow of the Sato Cabinet and the dissolution of the Diet in combination with the fight against the American war of aggression in Vietnam, the call of the U.S. atomic-powered submarines and fleet of atomic-powered ships at the Japanese ports, and with the struggle of the people for pressing issues—livelihood and defence of their rights.

On December 23 last year, the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party, and the Komei Party had a joint meeting. The meeting decided to take a concerted action in and out of the Diet to smash the introduction of the "small electoral system," frustrate the revision of the Constitution, and defend democracy and fight against a price-hike. And now there is a move for putting into shape their decision.

Diverse forms of propaganda and signature campaigns for smashing the "small electoral system" and checking the revision of the Constitution have already started in different parts of Japan. Last December resolutions against the "small electoral system" were passed at the Kyoto and Muroran municipal assemblies through the approval by all members from the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the Komei Party, the Democratic Socialist Party and independents, with the exception of the members from the Liberal-Democratic Party.

In the spring of 1966 the Japanese working class and other sections of people will surely smash the "small electoral system" and foil the attempt of the U.S.-Japanese reactionary forces at the revision of the Constitution and defend the democracy of Japan. And with this as a weapon, they will continue to struggle further to explore a way towards new Japan for independence, peace, democracy and a better life. **(The end)**

FIGHTING VIETNAM, HEROIC PEOPLE

Chai Gum Ja

Vice-Chairman, C.C. of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea

(Continued from Previous Issue)

During our stay in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam we had an opportunity of meeting the heroines and model women fighters from South Vietnam.

When we sat together with these heroic fighters who fought bravely in a rain of shells, we were very happy as if meeting our real sisters.

Like other Vietnamese women, they were modest and did not speak much of themselves.

Therefore, in most cases we had to learn from others for the stories of their feats.

Among the heroines was a 22-year-old girl named Ta Thi Kieu who at the hazard of her life smashed an enemy's pill-box singlehanded and wiped out a squad of enemy troops.

As charming as an actress, she is a brave combatant and an able political worker as well. She led the masses to a big demonstration, carrying on their shoulders the bodies of the killed in a barbarous U.S. bombing on a temple.

The people's anger against the enemy burst like an active volcano. Tens of thousands of people took part in the demonstration. More than 400 puppet troops came over to the side of the people on that occasion.

Heroine Bo Thi Ty is the head of a village militia unit and a famous light machinegunner. She is the mother of six children. Saying that she could fight without any care about her children because her villagers took good

(Continued on page 7)

With the women anti-aircraft gunners of Vietnam (The author, second from left)

From La Nacion

Chilean Deputies on Korea

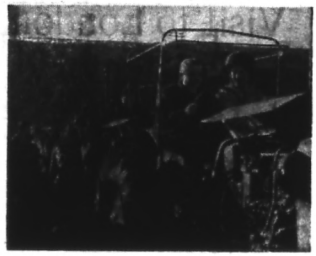
A Chilean parliamentary delegation which visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in mid-October last year, held a press conference at a theatre in Santiago after its return.

The delegation led by Jose Manuel Isla, First Vice-Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies to the Republic of Chile, consisted of members of the Chamber of Deputies Margarita Paluz Rivas and Fernando Sotomayor Garcia (Christian Democrats), Carlos Morales Abarzua (Radical), Ramon Silva Ulloa (Socialist) and Financial Secretary of Parliament Serilo Davira.

At the press conference Korean documentary "Guests from Chile" about the delegation's visit to Korea was shown. Then the members of the delegation spoke of their impressions of Korea.

Mr. Carlos Morales Abarzua made a speech on the results of the delegation's visit to Korea at the Chamber of Deputies.

Here we carry excerpts of the speeches of the delegation members that appeared in the January 22 issue of the Chilean paper La Nacion.



Chilean guests visiting the Kiyang Tractor Plant

A Country with Independent Economy

JOSE MANUEL ISLA,
Head of Chilean Parliamentary Delegation and First Vice-Speaker of Chilean Chamber of Deputies

During my tour I came to know Korea about which I had little knowledge at home, and I was pleased to have an opportunity to see the progress of Korea made in the postwar days.

North Korea has plentiful natural resources, that is, impressively many minerals, and advanced industries, a developed power industry in particular, at her command.

I am deeply confident of the might of her system of life and its value and effect.

There is a great gap between the East and Latin America in respect of reality. It is very important for Chileans and other Latin Americans to have in general a knowledge of the Eastern countries.

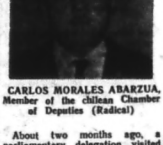
I marvelled at the national spirit and mightiness of Korea which inspire her people to an untiring endeavours for rendering the country greater.

Korea is an economically independent country.

We also can build such a country. There is no reason at all for us to be unable to build such a country.

The leaders of Korea have great interest in the establishment of trade relations with Chile. They hold in respect non-interference and the principle of self determination of peoples and are interested in Chile's foreign policy.

I'll strive to have trade relations with Korea and have a full regard for her independent policy. The members of my delegation are going to promote the establishment of trade relations.



CARLOS MORALES ABARZUA,
Member of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies (Radical)

About two months ago, a parliamentary delegation visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of its parliament.

We had first-hand contacts with the Korean people. Ballet and dance performances offered us an opportunity of seeing the Korean people's art. We inspected educational and cultural establishments. At the big Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in the capital city of Pyongyang we witnessed the splendid results Korea achieved in industry and trade in a short space of time.

At the Exhibition we saw "jeeps," lorries, T.V. sets, tractors and textile products that meet the demand of the population for clothes.

After all, we appreciated that a people who is under a brilliant leadership and possesses a lofty spirit of self-sacrifice can achieve an extraordinary progress in a short period.

To tell you the truth, we visited a very beautiful country, beautiful not only for its landscapes and towns but, especially, for the great sympathy of its people.

The most impressive was our meeting with the children when we visited the handsome Young Pioneers' Palace.

We visited various cities including Hamhung, a big industrial centre of the country.

We were received most cordially by the Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and by its Vice-Chairman as well. We had the pleasure of having very affirmative talks with Deputies, the Minister of Foreign Trade and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. After a series of talks, we made a special call on Premier Kim Il Sung, head of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who, with an extraordinary sympathy, told us about his people and expressed his most simple desire for trade with Chile.

The parliamentary delegation's visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I believe, attained very positive results.

A beautiful film titled "Guests from Chile" shows the extraordinary cordiality with which the authorities and people of that country received us five parliamentarians.

The great honour, the great respect shown to us by artists, children and by the authorities was not simply for us parliamentarians but for Chile!

There is a great distance between us, yet we saw with what fervor of men they received our delegation at the colourful welcome meeting at the Pyongyang stadium, as Honorable Mr. Vice-Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies made it clear at a public gathering organized by them. At the stadium nearly 40,000 youths formed diverse figures illustrating friendship between Latin America, Africa and Asia, and especially friendship between Chile and Korea. And, besides, nearly 15,000 performed splendid gymnastic display, which, in effect, not only exhibited the gymnastic talent of the people of that country but also showed their artistic talent to the guests from Chile.

Warm Welcome Accorded

Questions Solved

RAMON SILVA ULLOA,
Member of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies (Socialist)

Korea traversed an arduous and difficult path as she built her industries by her own efforts in the post-war reconstruction.

Korea has solved the questions of food and clothing. Industry has grown more than 30 per cent every year.

(Continued from page 6)

care of them, she remarked: "Of course, sometimes it's hard for me, a mother, to part with my little ones. And the fight is bitter. But we would rather die than to be enslaved. We are well aware that to fight to the bitter end is the only way to bring about happiness for our children and a bright morrow for our motherland. This awareness has prompted us to take up arms.

The 14 million people of South Vietnam, men and women, young and old, have risen up as one in a life-and-death struggle, with such a firm determination.

FOREVER WITH VIETNAMESE FRIENDS

What I saw and heard in Vietnam made me convinced more keenly that U.S. imperialism is the common foe of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples and of the world's peace-loving people.

Today the U.S. imperialists are committing diabolical atrocities in Vietnam just as they did during the Korean war. However, they are suffering reverses just as in Korea.

More than 900 U.S. airplanes were downed by the retaliatory firing of the North Vietnamese people.

Weavers of the Nam Dinh Textile Mill said that the experiences of Korean "aircraft hunters" teams" which had brought down a great number of U.S. planes during the Korean war were of much help in their anti-aircraft battle. The workers of this textile mill have friendly ties with the Pyongyang Textile Mill of Korea. Though the enemy destroyed their factory buildings, the weavers have been overfulfilling their daily production assignments without fail by endeavouring like the soldiers discharging their combat tasks. They asked me to convey their militant salute to the textile workers of Korea.

A woman member of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Agricultural Co-operative who was transplanting rice seedlings, with a rifle slung across her shoulder, had this to say:

"The Vietnamese and Korean peoples are the closest comrades-in-arms standing together on the common front against the common enemy. Our two peoples will certainly expel the American imperialists from the southern parts of their countries and unify their countries."

We will do everything in our power to support and assist the struggle of the Vietnamese people and continue to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese friends.

Renewing this resolve, I bade farewell to the fighting Vietnam, to the heroic people. (The end)

Vigorous Life Of Women

MARGARITA PALUZ RIVAS,
Member of Chilean Chamber of Deputies (Chilean Democrat)

Enjoying equal rights with men, women work and lead a vigorous life.

My visit to Korea inspired me with confidence that we can make Chile a better country.

CHANGING THE COURSES OF RIVERS

FERNANDO SOTOMAYOR GARCIA,
Member of Chilean Chamber of Deputies (Christian Democrat)

As an agricultural executive and a member of the agricultural committee of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies, I had a special interest in the agricultural question.

The scenery and trees in Korea were similar to those in our country, and this made me feel as if I were at home.

The irrigation system deeply interested me. Koreans have done everything they can to make effective use of water. They have changed the courses of rivers to lead water into irrigation canals. Water is also used for power generation.

Korea also produces tractors and machines for farming work and even exports them to many Asian countries.

Message of Sympathy

The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society sent a message of sympathy to the Jordanian Red Crescent Society in connection with the damage of the Jordanian people caused by the recent storm.

Visit to London —Satisfactory Results

INTERVIEW WITH
KIM DUK JUN, D.P.R.K. Football Assn. Del. Leader

Kim Duk Jun had been to London of late as the head of the delegation of the D.P.R.K. Football Association in order to make arrangements for our Korean football team's participation in the forthcoming 8th World Cup Finals. A few days ago Pyongyang Times reporter Pak Hae Chon had an interview with him.

Here is what he said:

Question: How long did you stay in Britain?

Answer: We arrived in London on the evening of February 28 and stayed in Britain for 12 days: a week in London, three days in Middlesbrough, a day in Sunderland and a day in Newcastle.

Question: Would you tell me about what you have done in Britain?

Answer: The Organizing Committee for the World Football Championships said that it would solve satisfactorily the problems ranging from the question of our lodging house, training ground, activities of our journalists and admission tickets to the question of entrance into Britain of our footballers, journalists and tourist group.

I looked around hotel accomodation for our team and the stadium where we meet our rivals.

In short, during our recent trip to Britain, we achieved the desired end.

Question: Would you tell me what impressions you have gained in the course of contacts with men of British football circle?

Answer: Everyone we met was anxious to know much about our football team and showed a big interest in it.

Particularly, many British citizens were impatient to know about our football team. Therefore, we are now preparing to send our footballers' photographs and some other necessary materials to London.

Question: What problem do you have to solve now?

Answer: The question is to let our footballers know in detail what we have seen and what we have done in Britain and, then, to encourage them to train still harder and make a good showing in the forthcoming London championships.

Question: Have you anything to say in conclusion?

Answer: Through the Pyongyang Times I wish to express my gratitude once again to Sir Stanley Rous, C.B.E., President of the Federation of International Football Associations for his hospitality accorded us and for organizing the football match of the top-notch teams for us; to Secretary Mr. D. Follows, M.B.E., B.A., and chief administrative officer Mr. E.K. Willson of the Organizing Committee for the World Football Championships, and Deputy Mayor of Middlesbrough, Ald. Reg Thompson, and sports circle there for offering us every convenience.

I wish to express my thanks to the chief of the Press Centre of the Organizing Committee who promised that he would guarantee the activities of our journalists and to British journalists.

And, last but not least, I wish to express my best wishes to the citizens of London and Middlesbrough who showed a big interest in our football team and entertained a good will toward our delegation.

Kim Duk Jun (second from left) with Sir Stanley Rous, President of F.I.F.A. (right)

Drama on Vietnam

(continued from page 2)

the Liberation Forces wipe out the enemy and liberate their hamlet.

"ONE LIFE" AND "THE FLOODING MEKONG RIVER"

The State Drama Theatre in Pyongyang presented one-act plays "One Life" and the "Flooding Mekong River."

"One Life," written by Vietnamese playwrights and directed by Phu Kem who had been at the theatre for many years for the study of the Korean drama, deals with an incident which takes place in a field hospital of the South Vietnam puppet army.

The "Flooding Mekong River" written by Namgung Man and directed by Choi Sun Gil is on the peasant guerrillas of a "strategic hamlet" on the Mekong River who blow up a U.S. air base.

Ready to Meet in Canton

Asked by the *Pyongyang Times* reporter Pak Ju Sol about the goods to be displayed at the Korean hall of the Canton Export Fair which is to be held from April 15 to May 15, Director Li Yong Hwa of the Korea Machinery Export and Import Corporation, who will lead a delegation of the foreign trade corporations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the Canton Fair, said:

The visitors to the Korean hall will be shown at first into the heavy industrial section.

One will see on the left side of this section various kinds of lathes including SI lathe. These various lathes have already been exported to many foreign countries and proved to be of high quality.

Vertical milling machines, universal milling machines, vertical boring machines, radial boring machines, shapers and various sorts of grinding machines take up much space in this section.

In the next part of the sections the visitor will see that in North Korea the rapidly developing machine-building industry has its own firm raw material base.

Also to be displayed in this section are North Korea's chief mineral ores. North Korea has abundant deposits of good-quality iron ore, magnesite and other minerals.

As for magnesia clinker, North Korea's export shows a continuous increase every year.

A number of ferrous and nonferrous metal goods will be exhibited in the last part of the section.

In the light industrial section one will see a dispaly-stand towering up in the centre. This stand is for the display of ginseng roots and various drugs made from ginseng: ginseng tonics, ginseng tablets, ginseng wine and Samro wines, etc.

Embroideries, grass-made articles, toilet articles and a variety of sundry goods of the Korea General Marchandise Export and Import Corporation are also to be put on display in this section.

In order to afford convenience to visitors to conclude contracts on the spot, six rooms for personal conversation will be set up in the Korean hall. We wish to have contacts with many foreign traders at these rooms.

For contacts with foreign traders, North Korean trade corporations will send their delegates to the Canton Fair. They will find time there to make contacts with foreign traders.

You Are Cordially Invited
to the
KOREAN HALL
AT THE
CANTON EXPORT FAIR
Canton, China, April 15—May 15, 1966

KOREAN Stamps

Korea is surrounded by seas on three sides and abounds in fish. The D.P.R.K. Ministry of Communications has recently issued a set of stamps on cuttlefish and octopus. Both stamps measure 33×24 mm, Offset, Perf. 11.

Stamp 1 (5 jon): Cuttlefish living in the East Sea, lay eggs in early spring and grow up in summer and swim by means of the fins. When attacked they give off a black stuff, thus protecting themselves against the danger.

Stamp 2. Octopus (10 jon): The octopus has eight arms with suckers on each arm. It devours even its own arms when it is not supplied with its food. A sleeping octopus coils one arm around the head. This one arm serves as a means of protection.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT KOREA?

Flora

The climate of Korea is that of temperate zones and subtropical monsoon. Korea has many mountains and her topography is uneven. Accordingly, plants are extremely diverse. There are approximately 3,600 species, of which some 1,000 are woody plants.

The highlands in the northernmost region of Korea have thick forests of centuries-old conifer trees such as larch, fir, spruce and pine.

The coast along the South Sea and the islands there are covered with mixed groves of needle-leaved and broad-leaved floras including deciduous trees. Bamboo, camellia, persimmon, Seville orange trees and other subtropical evergreens also grow there.

Willows, poplars, Amur fir-trees and alders also grow in valleys and fields.

Korea's mountains are endowed with wild ginseng and various varieties of other medicinal herbs, oil-bearing plants and wild fruit trees.

Azaleas dyeing hillocks crimson in spring, reed fields boundlessly stretching along the tidelands of the west and south coasts, green pine-trees and aronias on the white beaches of the east coast and drooping willows in Pyongyang present a unique beauty of nature.

Lilac blossoms in late spring giving forth a strong aroma; little box-tree retains green leaves in winter; thyme has a fragrance that, it is said, wafts as far as 40 km away; golden-ball tree, azalea, rose of Sharon adorn parks and gardens in towns.

In Korea, the vegetable kingdom is presumed to have been formed some 200 million years ago.

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